MAY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3075.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1789.

NEW-YORK, February 10, 1789.

Proposals *for Printing, by Subscription,*

In three large Octavo Volumes, neatly printed on new types and fine paper, handsomely bound and lettered; price only *Thirty Shillings*, (which is less than half of the price which the London edition is sold for) embellished with *two Maps* of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Rise, Progress and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America,

Including an account of the late War; and of the thirteen colonies, from their origin to that period.

*Quid verum **** curo et rogo et omnis in hoc sum.*

HORAT. 1st Ep. 1st Lib.

BY WILLIAM GORDON, D. D.

Formerly Minister of the Gospel at Roxbury, in Massachusetts.

CONDITIONS.

I. THOSE gentlemen who incline to purchase the above work in weekly numbers, can be supplied with the first on Monday, the 6th of April; containing 96 pages of large octavo, letter-press, at the moderate price of two shillings---the whole to be comprised in fifteen numbers.

II. As this celebrated work is already in the press, such gentlemen as will be entrusted with proposals are particularly requested to be expeditious in forwarding a list of such subscribers as they may obtain to the publishers; and for every twelve which they procure, one sett will be given *gratis*: and to the booksellers the usual allowance.

III. Each volume will contain about 500 pages; and shall, in point of execution, be little inferior to the British edition, and no money will be required 'till the delivery of the three volumes complete.

IV. As the publishing this extensive history of the late war will be attended with a considerable expence, and the subscription price (30*s*) being so very moderate, non-subscribers are to pay an advanced price.

V. It is expected, in the course of five months from the date hereof, the work will be entirely compleated---and a list of the names of the subscribers, received previous to that time, will be printed and prefixed to the first volume.

To the Citizens of the United States of America.

THIS work is not confined to the contest between America and Great-Britain, but includes the history of the war with France, Spain, Holland, and even the various engagements in the East and West Indies. It is introduced by a concise, but very clear and correct account of the settlement and progress of the several states now in the union; in which the events that principally led to the late revolution are particularly attended to. The author assures us, that in the prosecution of the work "he has paid a sacred regard to truth, conscious of his being answerable to a more awful tribunal than that of the public; and his labour to divest himself of all undue attachment, to every person, country, religious name or profession." By his being an inhabitant of the United States during the rise, progress and accomplishment of the late revolution, and being particularly intimate with his Excellency General Washington, and most of the principal officers in the American and British armies, with his extensive correspondence at the various courts in Europe; and likewise from his well known assiduity of collecting materials, and his having had access to the papers of Congress, and many of our principal politicians; there can be no reason to doubt the authenticity and impartiality of his information. In short, as this work has long excited general expectation, and the few copies which arrived have been purchased with unparalelled avidity, the intended publishers of this American edition flatter themselves that a rapid subscription will enable them to gratify the public curiosity within the specified time.

We are the public's humble servants,

ROBERT HODGE,
THOMAS ALLEN,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publishers at their different stores----by the other book-sellers in the state of New-York---- by J. Crukshank, T. Dobson, W. Young, W. Spotswood, and R. Campbell, Philadelphia, and the other book-sellers and printers on the continent.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his business, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market-street*, five doors below *Second street*, where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any person that will please to favor him with their custom, either by *wholesale* or *retail*, may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the same time returns his most grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his close attention to business for a continuance of the same.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

Goshen township, Chester county, April 20, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 13th day of this inst. a Dutch servant man, named *John Zaps*, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, round faced, and dark complexion, long hair combed back; had on when he went away a brown cloth coat, lately turned, with wooden buttons, corduroy jacket, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, strong shoes, tied with strings, his shirt is new flaxen linen, and a felt hat half worn, bound round. He has been in the country about one year and nine months, and talks bad English. He has lived with me about one year and a half, and obtained leave to go to Philadelphia the Seventh-day before, to keep Easter, and has not returned. He had the same liberty last year, and was faithful in returning agreeable to his promise. Any person taking up the said servant, and confining him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home. † WILLIAM EACHUS, jun.

TO BE SOLD.

On *WEDNESDAY*, the 13th of May, at the *Merchant's Coffee-House* in Second-street, at six o'clock in the evening,

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

By the Administrators of *Joseph Pemberton*, deceased, pursuant to an Order of the Orphans Court---The following

Real Estate and Lots of Ground;

Situate in the Township of Moyamensing, on the south side of South-street, about two miles from the city Court-House, *viz.*

No. 1. A LOT on the west side of Sobers's lane, adjoining land of George Lesher on the south, lot No. 6 on the east, and No. 2 on the north, containing two acres and 44 perches.

No. 2. A Lot adjoining the above (No. 1) on the south, No. 6 on the west, No. 3 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the east, containing 2 acres and 48 perches.

No. 3. A Lot adjoining No. 2 on the south, No. 6 on the west, No. 4 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the east, containing 2 acres and 52 perches.

No. 4. A Lot adjoining No. 3 on the south, No. 6 on the west, No. 5 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the east, containing 2 acres and 56 perches.

No. 5. A Lot adjoining No. 4 on the south, No. 6 on the west, a lane lately laid out, called Pemberton's lane (running from Sobers's lane to lot No. 15, for the accommodation of contiguous lots) on the north, and Sobers's lane on the east, containing 2 acres and 60 perches.

No. 6. A Lot adjoining land of George Lesher on the south, No. 7 on the west, Pemberton's lane on the north, and lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the east, containing 4 acres.

No. 7. A Lot adjoining G. Lesher on the south, No. 8 on the west, Pemberton's lane on the north, and No. 6 on the east, containing 4 acres.

No. 8. A Lot adjoining G. Lesher on the south, No. 15 on the west, Pembertons's lane on the north, and No. 7 on the east, containing 4 acres.

No. 9. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the south, No. 10 on the west, No. 11 on the north, and James Pemberton on the east, containing 2 acres and 114 perches.

No. 10. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the south, No. 15 and No. 13 on the west, No. 12 on the north, and No. 9 on the east, containing 2 acres and 28 perches.

No. 11. A Lot adjoining No. 9 on the south, No. 12 on the west, South-street on the north, and James Pemberton's land on the east, containing 3 acres and 5 perches.

No. 12. A Lot adjoining No. 10 on the south, No. 13 on the west, South-street on the north, and No. 11 on the east, containing 2 acres and 78 perches.

No. 13. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the south, No. 14 on the west, South-street on the north, No. 12 and No. 10 on the east, containing 3 acres.

No. 14. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the south, Lawrence Sickle and Robert Erwin's land on the west, South-street on the north, and No. 13 on the east, containing 2 acres and 112 perches.

No. 15. A two story Brick Dwelling House 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a two story Brick Kitchen at the south end, a handsome Piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a court yard enclosed with a pallisade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-house and stables 24 by 20 feet, a shed 44 feet in length, for the accommodation of cattle, and a good brick necessary. The Lot is bounded on the west by Robert Erwin and Sarah Rhoads, on the south by John Sobers's estate and George Lesher, on the east by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10. 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large garden with a few asparagus beds, &c. and an apple orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; besides which there is a variety of fruit, such as plumbs, peaches, cherries, pears and apricots, dispersed around the premises, with a pump of good water.

A Plan of the above Lots will be exhibited at the Merchants Coffee-House and at the subscriber's.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney to *Ann Pemberton.*

April 24.

Center House, Market-street, Philadelphia, April 27.

WAS detained at the subscriber's stable, the 30th day of March last, a large BAY MARE, branded with the letters I. R. Supposed to be stolen by a person who said he came from near Shrewsbury, in East-Jersey, his name Benijah Harvey. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM READ.

N. B. The said Benijah Harvey produced a certificate to a Justice of the Peace in Philadelphia, signed John Toan, importing that he sold said Mare to said Harvey, and the certificate was witnessed with the name of John Combs, a Justice of Middlesex, the truth of which being doubted, Harvey disappeared. †

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof best watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over shot grist-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken settlement, about 25 miles west of the town of Reading; also a new grist and saw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, about 40 miles west of Reading, all in Berks county. And several tracts of excellent land, with mill seats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many sons to settle, will exchange them for lesser tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Chester counties.

Also to be sold by the subscriber, the best kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and suitable for every branch of the boulting business; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and selling boulting cloths, on reasonable terms, in Vine-street, Philadelphia.

e 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MILLER, late of Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, yeoman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order for payment.

‡ HENRY MILLER,) Executors.
April 10, 1789. ROBERT LOLLER,)

NORFOLK, April 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in Norfolk, dated April 2.

"By Capt. Gilbert, the bearer of this, you will learn of our distress for want of all kinds of provisions. There has not been for sale in the whole island, one bushel of corn for 16 days past. Capt. George, from Baltimore, brought in 17 days ago 400 bushels of corn, which sold immediately at 6*s* 8*d* per bushel; he also brought in 360 barrels of flour, common and superfine, which sold at eight and nine dollars per barrel. No vessel has arrived here with provisions since Capt. George, and no vessel belonging to the island is expected to relieve us. A great number of poor people have been, for 10 days past, obliged to live on the greens of the field. Governor Hamilton, by the advice of his Council, has opened the port of Bermuda, to all foreign vessels whatever, for 30 days, to be computed from the 30th day of March, laden with bread, corn or flour. He also allows, for three months, the importation of salted provisions from any foreign port whatever, in vessels belonging to these islands. It is said, that if any foreign vessel should come here after the time limited by proclamation, they will be allowed to dispose of their cargoe, if they can prove they set out with an intent to come here. If any vessels be ready to sail from Norfolk, with provisions, advise them to call at Bermuda."

BALTIMORE, April 28.

The Favorite, Kittlewell, from Boston, is arrived at Liverpool. Nancy, Ambrose, from Rhode-Island, at Dublin.---Grand Duchess of Tuscany, Post, from Philadelphia, off Weymouth.---Convention, Jones, from ditto, at Gijon.---And Mary, Kervan, from Virginia, at Dover.

The Boston Packet, Davis, from Boston, Thomas, Vicary, and Fletcher, Flynn, from Virginia, passed by Gravesend, the 10th and 11th of February.

SALEM, April 21.

A vessel is lying at one of the wharves in town, whose sails, standing rigging, twine, &c. and all on board of a similar nature, (cables excepted) with Duck for sale, are the manufacture of the town of Stratford, in Connecticut.

WORCESTER, April 23.

On Tuesday last the Supreme Judicial Court was opened in this town. His Honor Chief Justice Cushing gave a most excellent charge to the Jury; among other things which his Honor was pleased to notice, was the evil tendency of LIBELS---he pointed out, in a very clear and concise manner, the distinction between the liberty and licentiousness of the Press---the difference between a citizen's publishing his sentiments, on public measures, with a spirit becoming a freeman, and his stabbing and wounding private and public characters, and robbing them of their good name. After his Honor had concluded his charge, the Throne of Grace was addressed in a well adapted prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Bancroft.

Yesterday was observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in the State of Connecticut, agreeably to ancient custom.

By the Madras (East India) Gazette, which we have been favored with a sight of, and which arrived last week at Boston, in a ship commanded by Capt. Roberts, we learn that near 30,000 inhabitants of that country perished last year by famine.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

Last Tuesday was by law the general election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Representatives, throughout the state, when the polls were opened in their respective places. It was supposed by many, that the present Governor would have had a formidable competition in the Hon. Robert Yates, Esq; but it is now shrewdly surmised, that this supposition has depreciated.

We do not learn that any of the polls in this city are yet closed. It is said, as the polls stood last evening, his Excellency George Clinton had a majority at some of them.

Yesterday at two o'clock was solemnly inaugurated into office, our ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT.

The ceremony was begun by the following procession, from the Federal State-House to the President's house, viz.

Troop of Horse.
Assistants.
Committee of Representatives.
Committee of Senate.
Gentlemen to be admitted in the Senate Chamber.
Gentlemen in coaches.
Citizens on foot.

On their arrival, the President joined the procession in his carriage and four, and the whole moved through the principal streets to the State-House, in the following order---

Troop of Horse.
Infantry.
Sheriff on horseback.
Committee of Representatives.
Committee of Senate.
Assistants. { PRESIDENT and President's Suite. } Assistants.
Gentlemen to be admitted in the Senate Chamber.
Gentlemen in coaches.
Citizens on foot.

When the van had reached the State-House, the troops opening their ranks formed an avenue, through which, after alighting, the President advancing to the door, was conducted to the Senate Chamber, where he was received by both branches of Congress, and by them accompanied to the balcony or outer gallery in front of the State-House, which was decorated with a canopy and curtains of red interstreaked with white for the solemn occasion. In this public manner the oath of office required by the constitution was administered by the Chancellor of this state, and the illustrious WASHINGTON thereupon declared by the said Chancellor PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, amidst the repeated huzzas and acclamations of a numerous and crouded audience.

After the inauguration, the President returning to the Senate Chamber, delivered, to both Houses of Congress, the following SPEECH:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

AMONG the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that, of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month:---On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat, which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years: a retreat,

which was rendered every day more neceſſary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in health, to the gradual waſte committed on it by time.---On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the truſt, to which the voice of my country called me, being ſufficient to awaken in the wiſeſt and moſt experienced of her citizens a diſtruſtful ſcrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with deſpondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractiſed in the duties of civil adminiſtration, ought to be peculiarly conſcious of his own deficiencies.---In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful ſtudy to collect my duty, from a juſt appreciation of every circumſtance by which it might be affected.---All I dare hope, is, that if, in executing this taſk, I have been too much ſwayed by a grateful remembrance of former inſtances, or by an affectionate ſenſibility to this tranſcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little conſulted my incapacity as well as diſinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my *error* will be palliated by the motives which miſled me, and its conſequences be judged by my country, with ſome ſhare of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impreſſions under which I have, in obedience to the public ſummons, repaired to the preſent ſtation, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this firſt official act, my fervent ſupplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the Univerſe---who preſides in the councils of nations, and whoſe providential aids can ſupply every human defect, that his benediction may conſecrate to the liberties and happineſs of the people of the United States a government, inſtituted by themſelves for theſe eſſential purpoſes; and may enable every inſtrument employed in its adminiſtration to execute with ſucceſs the functions allotted to his charge.---In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I aſſure myſelf that it expreſſes your ſentiments not leſs than my own, nor thoſe of my fellow-citizens at large leſs than either.---No perſon can be bound to acknowledge and adore the inviſible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States.---Every ſtep, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, ſeems to have been diſtinguiſhed by ſome token of providential agency.---And in the important revolution juſt accompliſhed in the ſyſtem of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary conſent of ſo many diſtinct communities, from which the event has reſulted, cannot be compared with the means by which moſt governments have been eſtabliſhed, without ſome return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future bleſſings which the paſt ſeem to preſage. Theſe reflections, ariſing out of the preſent criſis, have forced themſelves too ſtrongly on my mind to be ſuppreſſed.---You will join with me, I truſt, in thinking there are none, under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auſpiciouſly commence.

By the article eſtabliſhing the executive department, it is made the duty of the Preſident, "to recommend to your conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient." The circumſtances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that ſubject farther, than to refer to the great conſtitutional charter under which you are aſſembled; and which, in defining your powers, deſignates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more conſiſtent with thoſe circumſtances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to ſubſtitute, in place of a recommendation of particular meaſures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotiſm, which adorn the characters ſelected to deviſe and adopt them. In theſe honorable qualifications I behold the ſureſt pledges, that as, on one ſide, no local prejudices or attachments, no ſeparate views, no party animoſities, will miſdirect the comprehenſive and equal eye which ought to watch over this Great Aſſemblage of communities and intereſts; ſo, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the preeminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the reſpect of the world. I dwell on this proſpect with every ſatisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inſpire: Since there is no truth more thoroughly eſtabliſhed, than that there exiſts in the œconomy and courſe of nature an indiſſoluble union between virtue and happineſs, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honeſt and magnanimous policy, and the ſolid rewards of public proſperity and felicity: Since we ought to be no leſs perſuaded, that the propitious ſmiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that diſregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itſelf has ordained: And ſince the preſervation of the ſacred fire of liberty, and the deſtiny of the republican model of government, are juſtly conſidered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally*, ſtaked on the experiment entruſted to the hands of the American people.

Beſides the ordinary objects ſubmitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exerciſe of the occaſional power delegated by the fifth article of the Conſtitution is rendered expedient at the preſent juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged againſt the ſyſtem, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.-----Inſtead of undertaking particular recommendations on this ſubject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I ſhall again give way to my entire confidence in your diſcernment and purſuit of the public good: For I aſſure myſelf, that whilſt you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future leſſons of experience, a reverence for the characteriſtic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will ſufficiently influence your deliberations on the queſtion, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be ſafely and advantageouſly promoted.

To the preceding obſervations I have one to add, which will be moſt properly addreſſed to the Houſe of Repreſentatives. It concerns myſelf, and will therefore be as brief as poſſible. When I was firſt honored with a call into the ſervice of my country, then on the eve of an arduous ſtruggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I ſhould renounce every pecuniary compenſation. From this reſolution I have in no inſtance departed.---And being ſtill under the impreſſions which produced it, I muſt decline, as inapplicable to myſelf, any ſhare in the perſonal emoluments which may be indiſpenſably included in a permanent proviſion for the executive department; and muſt accordingly pray that the pecuniary eſtimates for the ſtation in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to ſuch actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my ſentiments, as they have been awakened by the occaſion which brings us together, I ſhall take my preſent leave; but not without reſorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble ſupplication, that ſince he has been pleaſed to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and diſpoſitions for deciding with unparalelled unanimity on a form of government, for the ſecurity of their Union, and the advancement of their happineſs; ſo his divine bleſſing may be equally *conſpicuous*, in the enlarged views, the temperate conſultations, and the wiſe meaſures, on which the ſucceſs of this Government muſt depend.

G. WASHINGTON.

After this, the Preſident, accompanied by both Houſes of Congreſs, proceeded on foot to St. Paul's Church (where divine ſervice was performed by the Right Reverend Dr. PROVOST, ſuitable to the important occaſion)---in the following order, viz.

Troop of Horſe.
Infantry.
Aſſiſtants.
Door Keeper and Meſſenger of Repreſentatives.
Clerk.
Repreſentatives.
Speaker.
Preſident and Vice-Preſident.
Preſident's Suite.
Senators.
Secretary.
Door Keeper and Meſſengers of the Senate.
Gentlemen admitted into the Senate Chamber.
Sheriff.
Citizens.

Conſtables, Marſhals, &c. on each ſide of the Members of Congreſs at proper diſtances, from the front of the Repreſentatives, to the rear of the Senators.

In the evening fire-works were diſplayed, under the direction of Colonel Bauman---The brilliancy and excellency of them does honor to the projector.

The houſes of their Excellencies the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors were moſt elegantly illuminated on this auſpicious occaſion.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED (*Price* Fifty Cents---or Half a Dollar) and SOLD, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

The corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

The AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, *Or* School-maſters' NEW ASSISTANT.

COMPRISED IN *FOUR BOOKS.*

Book I. Containing Arithmetic of whole numbers, divers denominations, and the common rules, to the end of the double rule of three.

Book II. Fractions, vulgar and decimal.

Book III. Mercantile Arithmetic; or all the rules neceſſary for forming a complete accountant; methodically arranged and largely exemplified.

Book IV. Extractions, Progreſſions, &c. being the higher rules of Arithmetic.

And including all the queſtions in the Philadelphia edition of Gough, with many others. The rules are either new, or thoſe of that treatiſe ſo far compendized, as to be both brief and perfectly applicable.

The whole adapted to the commerce of the United States; and comprehending every thing neceſſary to a complete practical knowledge of the Science of Arithmetic.

BY *BENJAMIN WORKMAN*, A. M.

TO BE HAD, ready made, for the very moderate price of ONE DOLLAR each, at

Joſeph Cooke's,

Gold-ſmith, Jeweller and *Hair-Worker,*

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

COMPLETE Compting-Houſe and Watch Seals, made of the beſt Pinchbeck, not inferior in colour to gold, with the initials of any perſon's name, in a cypher, engraved after the famous Lockington's London patent cypher-book.

Church, State or County Seals, Coats of Arms, &c. and all manner of Engraving on ſteel, ſilver, gold or metal, executed in the beſt manner, and at the loweſt prices.

Tea-Setts and Side-Boards of Plate, made in the moſt faſhionable manner, of ſilver equal to dollars, and not inferior in workmanſhip to any from Europe, at 13/6 per ounce for ſilver and making; or thoſe that chooſe to find their own ſilver ſhall have it made for 4/6 per ounce.

Old Plate cleaned, and made to look as well as new, at 2*d* per ounce.

Hair curiouſly worked in any device, to the greateſt perfection, for ſmall lockets, pins or rings, &c. at HALF A DOLLAR each device.

Miniature Pictures neatly ſet in gold, for ONE GUINEA each; and every other article proportionably low.

HE likewiſe begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has juſt received, by the laſt veſſels from Europe,

A *Moſt Brilliant Aſſortment* of every article in his line of buſineſs, all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt equitable terms; and he flatters himſelf the public will find their advantage to make trial, as it is a particular point with him to ſell for the ſmalleſt profit, which his long reſidence in England, and the number of workmen he employs, enable him to do.

Watches carefully cleaned and repaired; mourning and other RINGS executed at the ſhorteſt notice, with every other article in his way.

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Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, by

JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff.

American Editions.

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On hand, an elegant Chamber Clock, Moon and Plain arched ditto; new and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Weſt Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, containing 116 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of William Clark, Thomas Thornborough, John Young and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Abraham Ford, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 213 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Robert Burnes, James Dyſart, John Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderſon, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Dan. Griffith, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompſon, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Love, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he means to run a Stage and two Horſes from Philadelphia, to Meſſrs. Gray's ferry, twice a day, to commence the 15th inſt. to ſtart at 5 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, and return, at Two Shillings and Six-pence each paſſenger.

Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, by leaving a note at his houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen tavern, ſhall be immediately attended to.

† RICHARD HUNT.

N. B. HORSES and CHAIRS to let.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 7.*

We hear from New-York, that our beloved and illuſtrious Preſident was proclaimed in a ſuit of broadcloth manufactured in the ſtate of Connecticut. We hope, from this laudable example in the firſt and beſt of men, that we ſhall ſoon ſee induſtry and œconomy faſhionable in the United States. National dreſſes and manners, as well as principles, are abſolutely neceſſary to our becoming an *independent* people.

So very popular is the idea of a State Convention in Northampton county, that no oppoſition of any kind will be made in it to the recommendation of the Aſſembly, to take the SENSE OF THE PEOPLE (the fountains of all power and law) upon the propriety of that juſt and patriotic meaſure. From the numerous accounts of a ſimilar nature which we have received from other counties, there is reaſon to believe that Pennſylvania will at laſt awaken from her long night of folly and diſtraction, and that our citizens will ſoon be happy and united in the wiſeſt, freeſt, and moſt efficient State Government of any in the union.

In the addreſs of the laſt minority, ſays another correſpondent, we are told, that Pennſylvania has preſerved her credit with the union under our State Conſtitution by paying her public creditors. But how has this been done? Why, by the impoſt law *chiefly*, which, from its partial operation on our ſtate *only*, has baniſhed and ruined our trade. The land tax has never been fully collected, owing to the *weakneſs* of our government. This is the caſe in a peculiar manner in the county of Cumberland, where there is a delinquency of taxes of £ 40 000, and where only £ 300 were paid laſt year. No wonder theſe reſtive people *kicked* againſt the new government of the United States, and no wonder they now *hug* the conſtitution of the ſtate ſo cloſely to their arms. It favours idleneſs, diſhoneſty and vice, of every kind.

It is ſuppoſed, ſays a correſpondent, that the *time waſted* in holding the numerous and frequent elections of Magiſtrates and Militia Officers coſts this ſtate not leſs than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS a year. The idea, that, by electing theſe officers of government, we are governed by the men of our choice, is a *falſe* one, for in half the active buſineſs which comes before them they decide upon diſputes, or command men who had no voice in their appointment. But this is not all----Magiſtrates or Officers elected in *ſmall* diſtricts, and by a *few* people, are too often unqualified for their offices. Hence theſe frequent ſcenes of ignorance, oppreſſion and violence, which have occurred in every part of Pennſylvania. Perhaps as many poor men have been driven from our ſtate by *trading juſtices* as by heavy taxes.

In all the courts of Europe, ſays a correſpondent, there is ſuch a thing as *foreign influence*. This *influence* creates wars, forms treaties, excites inſurrections, gives places, corrupts miniſters, &c. &c. The United States are not free from danger from this quarter. Great-Britain can never be indifferent to our proſperity. The ſame ſpirit which actuated her councils during the war, governs them in peace. That ſituation, therefore, which connects the United States moſt with Great-Britain, will always be improper for the reſidence of Congreſs. If there is a city in the union, in which an attachment to Britiſh manners and cuſtoms predominate---If in that city half the principal people have ſons, or brothers, now ſupported by royal penſions in Great-Britain, certainly the Congreſs ſhould avoid that place, if they wiſh to eſtabliſh Republican manners in the United States.

The preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania, ſays a correſpondent, was framed in the year 1776, when the minds of moſt men were engroſſed in deviſing ways and means to preſerve their lives, and the liberties of their country, from hoſtile and powerful invaders. It was framed when ſeveral thouſands of the inhabitants were out of the ſtate, performing thoſe military ſervices which the times required of them. It was framed amidſt the noiſe of drums and the clangor of arms. It was framed when the ſcience of government was not ſo well underſtood as at preſent. It is no wonder then that a variety of new and important objects hourly crouding upon the ſenſes ſhould have occaſioned a divided attention. In ſuch a ſituation, *the wiſeſt and beſt of men* could not have digeſted ſo perfect a ſyſtem or government, as with cool reflection and undiſturbed deliberation they might have effected. Its imperfections were by many diſcovered as ſoon as it was read, but it was ſubmitted to during the war, leſt an attempt to reform it then might have weakened the public defence, and endangered the common cauſe. The different ſentiments reſpecting it have been expreſſed, not gently and amicably, but in ſome inſtances, perhaps, with too much heat and unbecoming reflection on both ſides. This conduct has contributed fuel to the flame of party, and has hitherto, we fear, been a principal cauſe of preventing thoſe amendments and alterations, which are obvious to men of almoſt every capacity, and eſſentially neceſſary to ſafety and happineſs.

By the 5th ſect. of the 1ſt chap. of this conſtitution it is declared, that the community have *a right at any time* to reform, alter or aboliſh any part, or the whole of it; and three General Aſſemblies (the firſt in 1777, a ſecond in 1778, and the preſent one) have declared this to be the true conſtruction of it, and accordingly propoſed the time and mode of taking the ſenſe of the people thereupon. The 47th ſect. makes further proviſion, that though the community may not think it neceſſary to reviſe their form of government *ſooner*, yet they *ſhall* chuſe a Council of Cenſors every *ſeven years* for this purpoſe. We have had near twelve years experience of the preſent conſtitution; it has been weighed in the balance, and it is admitted by many candid men amongſt its former and preſent friends, to have been found wanting. By the large addition of counties ſince its commencement, ſeveral of which are but thinly inhabited, the repreſentation of the citizens of the ſtate in a Council of Cenſors, at all times unequal, is now become ſo unjuſt, that no ſenſible man can reaſonably expect any great reformation or improvement from a body ſo conſtituted. Inſtead of two thirds of the people, by their repreſentatives in this Council, being enabled to call a convention, it will require at this time more than five ſixths of the whole, and we perceive the evil will conſtantly increaſe, inſomuch, that there remains not a gleam of hope that it will ever be accompliſhed in this way.

The inſtability of our laws, the want of reſponſibility in the Supreme Executive Council, its unwieldineſs and expence, and the dependent ſtate of the Judges, are too obvious to every underſtanding, to admit a doubt of the neceſſity of an alteration. It cannot be ſuppoſed, that amendments in theſe capital points ſhall never be made, becauſe a ſixth, and in a few years a tenth part of the community may, from ſiniſter or capricious motives in the Council of Cenſors, or from defect of knowledge and judgment, forbid it. *No body of men whatſoever can of right impoſe ſuch a condition on freemen, and by miſtaken forms bind down generations yet unborn.* Changes in the great principles of a government ought not to be *too frequently or too lightly* made: It is not amiſs to place a reaſonable bar againſt this, but at the ſame time the people ſhould not be prevented from increaſing their happineſs in ſociety, as they increaſe in numbers and in wiſdom. No human production is *perfect*, or made for *immortality*. It is therefore to be hoped that, in a peaceful and affectionate temper, the people will concur in praying the Legiſlature to bring the conſtitution without delay, before a Convention, in order that its deviations from the fundamental principles of free and juſt government may be deliberately aſcertained and reformed.

Friday laſt, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the following Reſolution was propoſed by Mr. Madiſon, and unanimouſly agreed to by that honorable body, viz.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that an Addreſs to the Preſident ought to be prepared, expreſſing the congratulations of the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the diſtinguiſhed proof given him of the affection and confidence of his fellow citizens, by the unanimous ſuffrage which has appointed him to the high ſtation which he fills; the approbation felt by the Houſe of the patriotic ſentiments and enlightened policy recommended by his ſpeech, and aſſuring him of their diſpoſition to concur in giving effect to every meaſure which may tend to ſecure the liberties, promote the harmony, and advance the happineſs and proſperity of their country.

And Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gale and Mr. Benſon, were appointed to prepare the addreſs.

The ſubject of Diſcrimination being now before Congreſs, reſpecting foreign duties, a correſpondent has favored us with the following liſt of duties.-- Our correſpondent would not wiſh to draw any interence, but begs leave ſimply to lay it before the public; at the ſame time aſſuring them, that the information is accurate and authentic.

LIST of DUTIES paid on ſundry articles imported into Great-Britain.

		From any foreign country except America.	*From Amer.*
Pot and pearl aſhes	per C.	2ſ3	free
Tar and pitch, for 12 bbs. of 31½ gal.		13ſ1	11ſ
Turpentine	per C.	12ſ9	2ſ3
Rozin	per C.	2ſ4	1ſ6
Bar iron	per T.	67ſ2	free
Pig ditto	ditto.	5ſ6	free
Rice	per C.	8ſ10	7ſ4
Tobacco	per lb.	3ſ6	1ſ3
Beech boards, under 15 feet in length, per 120 boards,		27ſ6	free
Ditto above ditto, ditto		53ſ1	free
Oak under ditto, ditto		55ſ0	free
Ditto above ditto, ditto		107ſ10	free
Ditto plank, per 50 cubic feet		20ſ8	free
Ditto timber, ditto, ditto		10ſ4	free
All other timber, ditto, ditto		6ſ10	free
Deals under 20 feet in length, 120 boards		54ſ5	free
Bbl. ſtaves	per M.	40ſ10	free
Hhd. and heading	per M.	75ſ10	free
Pipe ſtaves	per M.	100ſ10	free
Oars	per 120.	41ſ3	free
Handſpikes, if under 7 feet	ditto	6ſ11	free
Ditto, if above ditto	ditto	13ſ7	free

Note.--Foreign veſſels in Great-Britain pay extra tonnage, for the ſupport of the different lights, and for no other purpoſe.---- In the port of Briſtol, a ſhip rated at 240 tons paid for three different lights £ 14 1 6, of which one half, £ 7 0 9, was more than would be paid by a Britiſh veſſel. All other expences in that port upon foreign veſſels are rated the ſame as on Britiſh veſſels, except about 5s. extra fees to the Comptroller.

Sketch *of the* Proceedings *of* Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

SATURDAY, April 25, 1789.

THE bill for preſcribing the form and manner of adminiſtering the oath required by the 6th article of the conſtitution, reported by a committee of the whole, being taken into conſideration, was accepted, with amendments, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday.

The Houſe then reſumed the report of the committee on the ſubject of the impoſt.

On the motion made yeſterday for the reduction of the duty on rum of Jamaica proof from 15 to 12 cents, the queſtion was put and carried in the negative.

The paragraph propoſing a duty on all other ſpirits was read, and Mr. Smith (Maryland) moved a diſtinction in the duty between French brandy and other ſpirits, which was agreed to, and it was reſolved, that a duty of 12 cents ſhould be laid on ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from kingdoms or ſtates in alliance with the United States, and 10 cents on all other ſpirits from the ſaid kingdoms or ſtates.

A motion was made for a reduction of the duty on Madeira wine, from 33⅓ cents to 25 cents per gallon, which was carried; and the duty of 20 cents on other wines was reduced to 15 cents per gallon.

On motion, the articles of barley and lime were ſtruck out of the report.

The duty on ſhoes was reduced from ten to ſeven cents.

The remainder of the report was poſtponed.

Mr. Benſon laid before the Houſe a report agreed to by the committee of both Houſes, appointed to determine the time, place, and manner in which, and perſon by whom, the oath preſcribed by the conſtitution ſhould be adminiſtered to the Preſident---The ſubſtance of which was, that his Excellency had been waited upon by the committee, and that he had been pleaſed to ſay, that any time and place Congreſs ſhould preſcribe would be agreeable to him. The committee therefore recommended, that he ſhould be introduced in form to the two Houſes on Thurſday next, in the Senate Chamber; and that, for the accommodation of the citizens who might be ſpectators on the occaſion, the two Houſes ſhould conduct the Preſident from the Senate to the Repreſentatives Chamber, where his Excellency ſhould take the oath required by the conſtitution and to be adminiſtered to him by the Chancellor of this ſtate: and that a committee be appointed to make the neceſſary arrangements.

This report was agreed to by the Senate.

A letter was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they had choſen for their chaplain the Right Reverend Doctor Provoſt.---Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 27, 1789.

The engroſſed bill for preſcribing the form and manner for taking the oath required by the conſtitution, was read the third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

It was then ſent to the Senate for concurrence.

The impoſt buſineſs was then reſumed.

Cables and tarred cordage, the duty on which had been fixed at 50 cents per 112 lb. was encreaſed to 75 cents.

Untarred cordage was raiſed from 50 to 90 cents per 112 lb.

Twine and packthread was raiſed from 100 to 200 cents per 112 lb.

Hemp was raiſed from 50 to 60 cents per cwt. but a proviſion was made that the duty ſhould not take place until the 1ſt December, 1790.

The duties on ſteel, nails and ſpikes, ſalt, wool-cards, manufactured tobacco and ſnuff, were continued as reported by the committee.

Cotton cards was alſo added, and taxed at the ſame rate as wool-cards.

The duties on teas were alſo continued as reported by the committee, except on bohea tea imported from any country other than India or China, or from India or China, in foreign ſhips; the duty was raiſed from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Millinery, which was at 7½ per cent. was increaſed to 15 per cent.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they had agreed to the report of the committee of arrangements, reſpecting the reception of the Preſident, and adminiſtering the oath to him---that it would be more proper to perform the ceremony in the gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Benſon, from the committee of arrangements on the part of the Houſe, made a report in ſubſtance like the report made to the Senate, which was agreed to.

A meſſage was alſo read from the Senate, propoſing, that after the Preſident ſhall be qualified on Thurſday, that the two Houſes accompany him to St. Paul's church, to attend divine ſervice, and that the Chaplain of the Senate officiate on the occaſion.

It was made the order of the day, for the Houſe to chuſe a Chaplain on Friday next.---Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 28.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee of the whole on Melaſſes.

It was moved to ſtrike out the article altogether by Mr. Thatcher; and Mr. Boudinot moved to reduce it from 6 to 3 cents.

A very lengthy debate took place, in which Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Ames, contended againſt laying any duty, at moſt a very moderate one on the article. It was ſaid to be a tax equal to a fourth of the coſt, which was much higher than the rates fixed by other articles; it was declared to be a neceſſary of life, and in conſtant uſe among the poorer claſs in Maſſachuſetts, eſſential to the fiſhermen as victuals and drink, they conſumed on an average 12 gallons annually; it was no better than an indirect poll tax, a direct one gentlemen would not venture to propoſe. This tax was unequal, it affected the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which imported 3,000,000 gallons, and all the other ſtates together did not import above 2,000,000. Melaſſes was got in exchange for ſummer fiſh, which without being ſo exchanged could neither be ſold nor kept, and conſequently all the profit ariſing from this branch of the fiſhery would be deſtroyed.

A tonnage of 26,000 tons were employed in taking the fiſh, and about as much more in the tranſportation, all of which would be without employ, if this branch of commerce was fettered with a duty, amounting almoſt to a prohibition. The diſtilleries were worth half a million of dollars, and all this property would be ruined, and the owners beggared, if ſix cents was impoſed. The people would have their feelings ſo much hurt by this unequal tax, as to become reſtleſs under the government.

Theſe arguments were anſwered by Mr. Maddiſon, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Fitzſimons. It was ſaid that too high an opinion was entertained of the ſenſe of the northern and eaſtern inhabitants, to admit even a ſuppoſition that they would oppoſe regulations made on equitable principles; without taxing the raw ſubſtance no revenue could be obtained from the great conſumption of country rum; it would be impolitic at this time to attempt coming at it by way of exciſe, which in many of the ſtates is looked upon as an odious tax. As to its being a tax on the neceſſaries of life, it was no more ſo than a tax on ſugar, tea and coffee, in other ſtates, was ſo, and conſequently not unequal, becauſe thoſe who uſed much melaſſes uſed much leſs ſugar, and by the gentleman's own calculations a fiſherman only paid about 3 4 of a dollar annually, which was not a ſum that could work ſo much ruin as was pictured; nor was the tax unequal in the degree repreſented, for although Maſſachuſetts imported 3 000 000 gallons of melaſſes, they exported 1,000,000 gallons of rum, they probably conſumed in that form an equal quantity at home, for it was a known fact that they uſed in that ſtate proportionably leſs Weſt-India rum than the other ſtates do, conſequently, tho' Maſſachuſetts pays the duty in the firſt inſtance, it is repaid her by the conſumer, as the conſumer pays every charge upon what he uſes.

At length the queſtion was put on reducing the impoſt on melaſſes, but was determined againſt it.

The houſe continued the remainder of the report, all but the article of tonnage, and ordered a bill to be brought in conformably thereto. The article of tonnage is to be the ſubject of a ſeparate bill.---Adjourned till to-morrow.

JESSE SHARPLES,

Takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling Buſineſs,

As uſual, in all its various branches, at his SADDLE MANUFACTORY, the north weſt corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, four doors from the Bank, and oppoſite the Croſs-keys.

WHERE he makes, and has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work, ſuch as gentlemen and ladies elegant ſaddles, plated and poliſhed bridles, an aſſortment of plated and poliſhed ſtirrups, of the moſt faſhionable kinds; ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus and portumanteau trunks, veleiſes, ſtable halters, light-horſe, jocky and velvet caps; holſters, ſword belts and ſcabbards; horſe and chaiſe whips, bruſhes, curry combs, mane-combs and ſponges; horſe nets and covers; coach, phæton and chair harneſs---alſo all kinds of waggon-harneſs.

He alſo makes travelling and other trunks, covered with leather or hair ſkin, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit.

Gentlemen and ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well furniſhed with ſuch articles as they may want, and that their orders will be punctually attended to.

Merchants or others, who buy to ſell again, will have a conſiderable allowance made, ſo as to render it an object to the purchaſer. Philad. May 4. 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THE ſubſcriber's well-known Plantation, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 420 acres, one half of which are cleared, about 50 acres are in meadow, and ſet with timothy graſs, and 100 more may be eaſily made, as it has the advantage of being well watered, equal to any in the ſtate. There are on ſaid land, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other convenient outhouſes, with a good merchant mill, having an excellent pair of French burrs, a pair of Colognes, and bolting-cloths ſuitable for merchant work: Alſo a good ſaw-mill, conveniently ſituated for timber. This plantation hath three apple and one peach orchard, of the beſt kind of fruit, and is watered by a variety of fine ſprings; beſides, it is moſt pleaſantly ſituated within a mile and a half of Bell-Air (the ſeat of juſtice) eight miles from Abingdon, nine from Joppa twenty from Baltimore, and two miles from the Little-Falls Quaker meeting-houſe, and is in as healthy a ſpot as any in the ſtate of Maryland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may depend on having his deſirable plantation on the moſt reaſonable terms, for *Dry Goods* and *Caſh*. For particulars, enquire of §4w JACOB BULL, ſen.

Harford county, April 13. 1789.

N. B. The above mills and 80 acres of land will be ſold ſeparate if the purchaſer chuſes, and reaſonable credit will be given for part of the above lands by the ſubſcriber.

BARK *wanted in Philadelphia.*

A LARGE Quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White and Black Oak, and Birch and Hemlock. It is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, bring it to town; for want of which care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

April 11, 1789. †4w

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nantmill township, Cheſter county, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1788, a Negroe woman, named Rachael, about 23 years of age, middling ſize, is ſmart and active, and ſhews her teeth much when ſhe laughs. Her apparel cannot be particularly deſcribed, as ſhe carried off none but what was on her back. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 1, 1789. ‡ JOHN NICE.

VENDUE STORE,

At DANIEL COOPER's Ferry.

THE Subſcriber having opened a Vendue Store at Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey----takes this method to inform his Friends and the Public, that all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, will be received by him at his houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to the Croſs Keys, where they will be delivered to the purchaſer on payment of the price they may be ſtruck off at by Public Auction. The Sales will in general be by Sample, in the ſame manner as Public Sales are conducted in London, and other trading cities in Europe. The public may be aſſured of the utmoſt impartiality and candour being uſed in conducting the ſame; he being convinced that nothing ſhort thereof can inſure ſucceſs to his preſent undertaking. Conſcious that it is his duty to act with the ſtricteſt fidelity the part of a diſintereſted agent and factor to both buyer and ſeller, no bargain will be concluſive and binding on the purchaſer until the goods are compared with the ſample, and found agreeable thereto.

Sales at the above Store will be ſubject

to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries one and a quarter per cent.
Other Merchandize two and a half per cent.

The ſtated days of Sale for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thurſdays in the afternoon: and for Groceries, Tueſdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

He has provided large and convenient ſtores for the reception of Merchandize that requires inſpection before expoſed to ſale.

As he has undertaken this buſineſs at the inſtance of moſt of the Merchants and many of his Friends, he flatters himſelf, from his knowledge thereof, aided by conſtant attention, and the moſt exact punctuality, he will be able to ſatisfy the Public, that the confidence they may place in him will be of utility to them, as well as beneficial to himſelf.

March 30. JOHN CHALONER.

Money will be advanced on Goods depoſited for Sale.

Cheſter county, April 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at Joſeph Gibbons's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of Joſeph Gibbons, John Crozer and others, containing 111¾ acres, late the eſtate of Jane Tennant, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 7th, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance, bounded by a branch of Brandywine creek, lands of James Dugan, Jeremiah Evans, and others. Seized as the eſtate of Evan Griffith, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 150 acres of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, witin one mile of Newtown, bounded by lands of Gerardus Wynkoop, Henry Wynkoop, Eſqrs. Abraham Dubois, and Neſhaminy creek; There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other out buildings, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, two apple orchards and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, great part of which is rich bottom on ſaid creek, the remainder beautifully watered by never failing ſprings, the whole is in with beſt kinds of graſs, moſtly timothy, 25 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land of a good quality, divided into four fields. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property late of William Hibbs, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

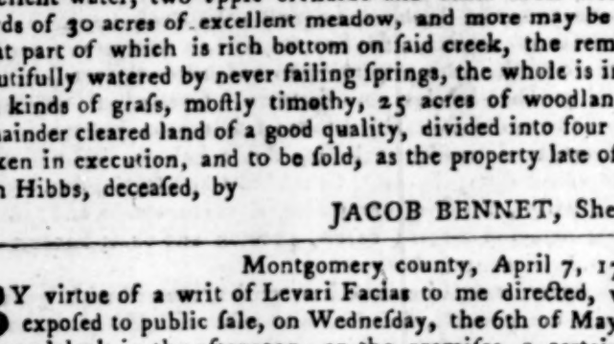
BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 6th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and about 108½ acres of land with the appurtenances, ſituate in Upper Hanover townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Suſholtzs, David Shultze, Wendel Wyant and others. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Lower, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 7th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the public houſe of -------- Boſhart, in Marlborough townſhip, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing about 170 acres, more or leſs, ſituate partly in Marlborough and Rockhill townſhips, bounded by lands of Robert and Leonard Thomas, John Hoct, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Thomas, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.



Three Hundred Dozen of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

And a large aſſortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels,	*Plain Irons, Axes,*
Tobacco Hoes,	*Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

College, Academy and Charitable School of PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſeveral ſchools in this ſeminary are now opened upon their ancient foundation, as follows, viz.

1. The CHARITABLE SCHOOL, viz. The *Boys*, under Mr. *Oliphant*, and the *Girls*, under Mrs. *Davis*, as uſual.

2. The ACADEMY, viz. The *Engliſh* Grammar School, and the School for the practical branches of Mathematics, under the Rev. *William Rogers*, A. M. as Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory.

3. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under *James Davidſon*, A. M. Profeſſor of Humanity, or of the Latin and Greek Languages.

4. The COLLEGE, or Philoſophy Schools, under the ſubſcriber, as Provoſt, and the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. lately appointed a Profeſſor in the Sciences; and for further aſſiſtance in thoſe Schools, a Vice-Provoſt will in due time be appointed.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.*

TO COVER MARES this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's *livery ſtables* in Lombard-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

The full bred HORSE

MESSENGER,

Imported in May, 1788, at ſo low a price as TWO GUINEAS each mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high, and riſing nine years old. He was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of New-Market, and got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-five guineas a mare. Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampſon, who was the ſire of Bay Malton and ſeveral other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figurant, and was the dam of Leviathan, a capital racer.

Meſſenger won the following ſums in the years 1783 and 1784, as may be ſeen by the racing calenders where he ſtands; and ſeveral others in the year 1785, the calender for which is at preſent miſlaid:

	Guineas.
In September, 1783, he beat at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colcheſter, by Shark, - -	100
Alſo Mr. Standly's horſe, brother to Straightlegs,	30
October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horſe Spectre, acroſs the Flat, - - -	300
And Mr. Fox's horſe Pyrrhus, acroſs the New-Flat,	150
May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger,	25
July, 1784, he beat Mr. Wyndham's horſe Apothecary,	200
Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Waſtell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer, - -	60
And Lord Foley's Ulyſſes, - - - -	100

The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon, ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame properties. Good paſture is provided, and great attention paid to mares, which may be kept in at nights, if the owners think proper, by

March 26, 1789, THOMAS CLAYTON.

Imported in May, 1788, *The Iriſh Hunter*,

Young Governor,

TO COVER MARES this ſeaſon at Mount Benger, in Bucks county, within two miles of Briſtol, and one mile from the lower bridge of Neſhaminy, at ſo low a price as SEVEN DOLLARS each mare.

HE is a brown bay, 16 hands high, highly bred, five years old, and remarkably ſtrong. He was got by Giles's celebrated horſe *Governor*, on a very ſtrong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the fineſt ſtallion of his kind ever imported into this ſtate. Old Governor's yearling colts have ſold at twenty-five and thirty-five guineas each. His ſire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree.

"Governor, which I ſold to John Fallon, Eſq; was bred by me. He was got by Black Prince, ſire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half ſiſter of Sir Marmaduke Wivill's famous horſe Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, ſon to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Foſter, who got Guſtavus; her dam by Jigg, ſire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchleſs, which mare was alſo the grand-dam of Dormouſe and Torriſmond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1788. ALTAMONT."

*** GOVERNOR won the following hunters plates, viz. In July 1774, at Roſcommon, fifty pounds, beating five hunters. In June 1775, he won one hundred pounds, at Mallow, beating the Right Honorable Sir Robert Deane's horſe Ratler, and Mr. Matthew's horſe Trifle. In Auguſt following, he won fifty pounds at Athlone, beating Mr. Moland's famous horſe Orlando, got by Matchem. In September following, he beat the ſame horſe a match at Twelve-ſtone, over the Curragh, for one hundred guineas; the ſame month he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Lambert's capital horſe Myrmidon, got by Regulus. In July 1776, he won fifty pounds at Taum, beating Mr. Browne's famous hunter Catch Crop; ſame year he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, and Mr. Dillon's cheſnut gelding. In May 1777, he won one hundred guineas at Caſhel, weigth twelve ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating the Earl of Clanwilliam's bay horſe, Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, Mr. Butler's Ganderpipe, and Mr. Browne's Catch Crop. In June following, he won the hunter's plate of one hundred guineas at Mallaw, weight thirteen ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating Lord Clanwilliam's Nimrod, Mr. Cary's Wrangler, by Champion; ſame month he won fifty pounds at Tralee, rode by gentlemen, beating Mr. Gunne's Champion and Mr. Blennerhaſſett's bay gelding. In July following, he won at Rathkeal, beating and diſtancing the firſt heat Mr. Gunne's Champion, Mr. Powell's Hautboy and Mr. Cary's Wrangler. In 1778, he won fifty pounds at Caſtlebar, diſtancing Mr. Browne's Catch Crop in the firſt heat.

The above pedigree and performance I do certify to be true.

Cloonagh, March 3, 1780. JOHN FALLON.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame propetries. Money or ſatisfactory ſecurity to be given when the mares are taken away.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, in September laſt, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

A new Edition,

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PROPOSALS by *Thomas Dobſon*,

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COMPILED FROM

The Writings of the beſt Authors, in ſeveral Languages; the moſt approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of Practical Branches; the Tranſactions, Journals, and Memoirs, of Learned Societies, both at home and abroad; the M. S. Lectures of Eminent Profeſſors on different Sciences; and a Variety of Original Materials, furniſhed by an extenſive Correſpondence.

Indocti diſcant, et ament meminiſſe periti.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe by Baine & Co. Philadelphia) which will be occaſionably renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. It will be publiſhed in weekly numbers, at One Quarter of a Dollar each, and the publication will be continued with all poſſible regularity. No books will be delivered, on any conſideration, unleſs the money be paid at the ſame time.

III. Each number will contain forty pages of letter preſs, cloſely printed; and from a view of the materials as now arranged, it is ſuppoſed the whole may extend to 300 numbers, or 15 volumes in quarto; but whether, or how far, theſe limits may be eventually exceeded, muſt depend upon the number and value of the literary productions and ſcientific diſcoveries that ſhall occur, or the hints and communications that may be received, during the progreſs of the publication.

IV. Thoſe who do not chooſe to take the work in numbers, may have it in *volumes* or in *half-volumes*, as publiſhed; it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at Twenty Shillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or £1 17 6 for the *volume* complete. Of thoſe who take the work in volumes or half-volumes, no money will be required until the firſt volume is finiſhed, when the payments of the firſt and ſecond volumes are to be made; and the payment of each ſucceeding volume to be made on the delivery of the volume preceding it.

V. In the courſe of publication will be delivered nearly 400 Copperplates, elegantly engraved; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other Scientific Dictionary.

VI. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontiſpiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

T. DOBSON begs leave to ſolicit the patronage and encouragement of all the lovers of ſcience and literature in the United States of America, towards an American edition of a work every way worthy of their notice, and flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to execute it in ſuch a way as to give univerſal ſatisfaction.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midſhipman on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Preſton, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, ſailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with diſpatches from the Earl of Carliſle and others, his Britannic Majeſty's Commiſſioners for peace, but the ſaid Tender was caſt away on her paſſage, and the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never ſince been heard of. Any perſon who can give information of the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he ſhould be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requeſted to communicate the ſame to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, April 14, 1789.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen the 12th of this inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton, Bucks county, a bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, trots and canters well, 6 years old this ſpring, a few white hairs on his ſhoulder, occaſioned by the collar, lately foundered, and not yet well. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be convicted, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and for the Horſe, TWO DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUFTY.

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